

# LABOR CLARION

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## Truce on Waterfront Result of Demand of Maritime Commission

Peace on the waterfront is assured until October 26 as the result of acceptance of a proposal by the Maritime Commission that operations be continued pending investigation by the commission of the problems involved.

Acceptance of the truce by the Longshoremen's Union specified that the truce should continue to October 26. The employers set no time limit.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, who returned to San Francisco several days ago, was present at a lengthy meeting of the joint negotiating committee of the unions concerned, and with Federal Conciliators E. H. Fitzgerald and E. R. Marsh joined in urging acceptance of the truce.

The action of the unions and employers was in response to the following telegram from the Maritime Commission:

"Existing relations between the ship operators and maritime unions on the Pacific Coast are matters of public knowledge. Notwithstanding that they are also matters of grave public concern, it does not seem to this commission that an agreement between the operators and the union before October 16 can be reached. The situation, therefore, threatens cessation of maritime operations on the Pacific Coast. The public interest can not tolerate that condition.

### "Expected" to Continue Operations

"In the public interest, this commission proposes to use to the fullest extent its power and authority, both legal and moral, to prevent the threatened catastrophe. Therefore, the commission is undertaking an investigation to determine the merits of the various questions involved and upon completion of it, without delay, will announce its findings.

"Admiral Hamlet, representing the commission, will proceed to San Francisco tomorrow to carry on the investigation on the ground, and will be followed immediately by additional representatives.

"In the meantime and until such determination, both the ship operators and the maritime unions not only are requested, but they are also expected, to continue operating under agreements now in force. They are reminded that the first obligation of each of them in this emergency is to the public."

In accepting the commission's proposal, T. G. Plant, chairman of the Coast committee for shipowners, wired in part as follows:

### Employers "Willingly" Co-operate

"On our part we will willingly co-operate by continuing operations under present agreements and will also co-operate fully in your investigation and will look to your commission to see that unions honestly observe the terms of the government awards and agreements."

The unions' answer to the commission said:

"Acknowledging your telegram and request contained therein, the maritime unions appreciate the commission's desire to avoid tie-up in public interest. Unions have sincerely endeavored during the present fifteen-day extension to arrive at agreements, but uncompromising attitude of employers has made our attempts farcical. Unrest becoming acute and situation necessitates immediate presence of commission representative before Thursday. Unions agree to extension if commission can assure same be fruitful, extension to continue to

October 26. Unions insist wage provision in all agreements reached be retroactive to October 1."

The unions' telegram was signed by F. M. Kelley, secretary of the joint negotiating committee.

### Negotiations Continue

Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet is expected to arrive in San Francisco Monday next. He has announced that he has no other instructions than to make an inquiry on behalf of the Maritime Commission. Additional representatives of the commission are expected here later.

Hamlet was appointed on the commission by President Roosevelt, but because he had not yet retired from the Coast Guard he could not qualify. He is expected to be made a member of the commission later.

Meanwhile negotiation meetings are being held between the various unions and the shipowners, and hope is expressed that the Marine Firemen will reach an agreement with the employers.

### May Call Strike October 28

A new turn was given to the waterfront situation Wednesday evening, when the joint negotiating committee of the maritime unions, at the close of a special meeting, issued a statement reading in part as follows:

"The joint negotiating committee also gave serious consideration to a proposal submitted by the Pacific Coast district executive board of the International Longshoremen's Association, which is as follows:

### Unions to Take Strike Vote

"The maritime unions have notified the Maritime Commission they are agreeable that operations continue under present agreements until October 26, 1936, at which date the commission's authority becomes officially effective. During the extension all unions, with the commission acting as mediators, will attempt to negotiate agreements with the employers. If, despite mediation by the Maritime Commission, a satisfactory agreement is not reached on the fundamental issues of the I. L. A. and the other maritime unions by October 26, will the I. L. A. membership concerned designate the executive board to act for them as follows:

"Are you in favor of giving to your representatives on the joint negotiating committees, namely the Pacific Coast district executive board, full authority to call a strike at midnight October 28, if no satisfactory agreement is reached between the I. L. A. and the employers on the above fundamental issues?"

"This proposition as submitted by the I. L. A. was unanimously concurred in by the representatives of all maritime unions present at this meeting, who further agreed that they would submit similar proposals to their membership in order to take simultaneous action with the I. L. A."

## Fish Butchers and Teamsters Sign Agreement Ending Strike

Following a strike extending over three weeks, settlement was announced this week of the controversy between the fish butchers, the teamsters and their employers. The agreement was signed by Milton S. Maxwell for the Butchers, John P. McLaughlin for the Teamsters and B. A. Ghio for the Dealers' Association.

The agreement provides for a closed shop, journeymen fish butchers will receive \$35 per week, with \$6 per day for extras; helpers and apprentices will receive \$31 and \$20 per week respectively, and smoked fish salesmen will receive \$36.

## Will Name Committee To Confer With Unions Suspended by Council

The executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session at Washington, D. C., moved on Monday last to make peace with the ten "rebel" unions which it suspended on charges of fomenting insurrection and dual unionism.

President William Green of the Federation announced at the close of an all-day session of the council that it would name a sub-committee to confer with the suspended C. I. O. unionists in an effort to heal the breach in the ranks of organized labor. A three-man sub-committee is expected to be named.

"We expect them to get to work right away," Green said.

Formal action by the council settling the relationship of the Typographical Union with the A. F. of L. will be taken some time next week. Although refusing to "punish" the union, the council is expected to call on its president, Charles P. Howard, to ascertain from him what stand he intends taking toward the C. I. O., of which he is secretary.

### Doubtful of Lewis

He was uncertain what reception the Federation's committee would be accorded at the hands of John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and his colleagues. Lewis has demanded that before conversations are held looking toward peace the suspended unions be reinstated.

When apprised of the Federation council's action, Lewis said, "I'll have nothing to say until I hear from Mr. Green."

Green, who once offered to resign if such action would restore harmony in labor's ranks, refused to say what action the council had taken on Lewis' demand that the suspension order be revoked. He said he understood that three of the C. I. O. unions would be willing to meet with the sub-committee.

### Proposed by Zaritsky

The council's action was taken as a direct result of a proposal by Max Zaritsky, president of the newly amalgamated United Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers. Zaritsky is a member of the Lewis bloc, but his union has not yet been formally suspended from the A. F. of L.

Green said Zaritsky had informed him the C. I. O. will be willing to meet with the committee to attempt to heal the present breach, and offered a peace proposal which was satisfactory to David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and another Lewis lieutenant.

### Attitude of Lewis Unpromising

John L. Lewis, leader of the "rebel" unions, in a statement given out at Washington, refused to consider any peace meeting with the American Federation of Labor until the attitude of the Federation on proposals to revoke its suspension of the ten Committee for Industrial Organization unions is clarified.

Lewis' decision was announced after a conference with his C. I. O. followers. He refused to indicate whether he believed there was any real possibility of a compromise between the warring labor factions. It was generally believed Lewis' attitude foredoomed the peace negotiations to failure.



## Minimum Wage Statutes Are Frowned Upon by Court of Last Resort

The United States Supreme Court on Monday last refused to reconsider the decision by which it ruled last spring that New York State had no constitutional right to enforce a minimum wage.

Simultaneously the court accepted for review a case attacking the constitutionality of the Washington State minimum wage law.

The two decisions left the implication, says a press correspondent, that "minimum wages lie in a 'no man's land' of subjects which neither state nor local government may control."

The denial immediately cast constitutional doubt on the minimum wage laws of Illinois and Massachusetts, as well as that of Washington, which faces an actual test.

The court also handed down orders on several other cases, most important of which were:

(1) Decision to hear an appeal involving a minor phase of the "new deal" action reducing the gold content of the dollar. The court will review a ruling by the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston in favor of the American Writing Paper Company, which had a peculiarly worded contract with the Holyoke (Mass.) Water Power Company, calling for payment of gold of a weight and fineness equal to \$1500 of gold at the time of the contract.

(2) Decision to review the government's appeal for permission to consolidate tests of the constitutionality of the utility holding company act of 1935 into one suit.

(3) Decision to review a case affecting future

neutrality legislation, an appeal from a New York Federal District Court's ruling that the Chaco arms band was invalid.

(4) An order throwing out of court an attack by several New York brokers on the securities and exchange commission for attempting to compel them to testify at a stock manipulation hearing.

(5) A decision to hear arguments on constitutionality of the Illinois fair trade practices act which prohibits resale of branded articles at less than stipulated prices.

(6) A refusal to entertain a test of the constitutionality of the substitute Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage act.

(7) Refusal to accept jurisdiction in the first case attacking the national labor disputes act—an appeal by the Bradley Lumber Company of Arkansas.

(8) Decision to entertain an attack on the railway labor act by the Virginian Railway Company.

(9) Decision to review the constitutionality of a federal law regulating interstate transportation of prison-made goods.

## California Congressman and Son Must Serve Prison Sentences

Representative John H. Hoepfel of California and his son, Charles J. Hoepfel, lost in the United States Supreme Court on Monday last in their appeal against prison sentences of four months to a year for conspiracy to sell a West Point appointment.

The tribunal refused to review a decision of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, affirming their conviction May 18, 1936, by the District of Columbia Federal District Court.

## Supreme Court Ruling On Wagner Labor Act Asked By Government

A. F. of L. News Service

Stanley Reed, solicitor general of the United States Department of Justice, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court, asked that high judicial body to review the controversy of the Associated Press with the National Labor Relations Board in the case of Morris Watson, who, the board decided, was discharged by the Associated Press because of his membership in the American Newspaper Guild, in violation of the provisions of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act.

The decision of the board, upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Judicial Circuit, was appealed to the Supreme Court by the Associated Press on the ground that its rights under the federal Constitution were denied by the measure.

Reed's brief said the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act "is an important question which has not been but should be settled" by the Supreme Court.

Although joining with the Associated Press for a review of the law, Reed diametrically disagreed with the press association's arguments against its constitutionality.

Declaring that Watson was dismissed because he had been active in the Newspaper Guild, the solicitor general, referring to the Associated Press, said:

"Petitioner may not invoke the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press as a cloak for destroying the freedom of its employees thus to associate among themselves."

Turning to the claim that the Labor Relations Act abridges the freedom of the press, Reed positively denied that such a contention can be sustained.

"The act imposes no previous or subsequent restraint or censorship whatever," he stated. "It levies no discriminatory tax. The petitioner is utterly free to present the news it wants to as it wants to."

"It was not even claimed by petitioner that the employee here in question was discharged because of bias in editing news. He was discharged because of his activity as a member of an organization of petitioner's employees devoted to ameliorating their conditions of work and as a destructive blow at their right to associate for purposes of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection."

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## Harry Hopkins Reports On Benefits of W.P.A.

International Labor News Service

Harry L. Hopkins, W.P.A. administrator, back in Washington, D. C., from an inspection tour of ten Western states, told newspaper men that he had been strongly impressed by four or five outstanding facts. These were the drop in the relief load, the benefits W.P.A. works have brought to the small taxpayer and small home owner, the fact that communities and taxpayers are getting 100 cents' worth of value—or more—for every dollar spent, and the further fact that W.P.A. projects contribute \$120,000,000 a month to the nation's buying power in wages alone.

The relief load has dropped 20 per cent since March, despite the fact that the drought has forced the W.P.A. to employ 200,000 farmers, and that it must employ more before spring.

"Another thing that impressed me," said Hopkins, "is what this thing has done for the small taxpayer and small home owner. You can see it on all sides in the improvement of financial conditions of local governments. Municipal deficits are disappearing, and security defaults are being cleared up. In little over a year more than half the defaults in cities of more than 10,000 have been cured.

### Distressed Communities Aided

"I think W.P.A. has a fair claim to a share of responsibility for this improvement. It enabled financially distressed communities to carry on services which the local governments were too poor to continue themselves.

"One other thing that you can't miss when you get out and see this work first hand is that the communities and taxpayers are getting dollar for dollar value for the money spent. Sometimes they are getting a lot more than that."

Hopkins gives instances. One is the enlarging of the Wheatland reservoir for irrigation in Wyoming. Originally built by the farmers themselves, five drought seasons had exhausted it. The W.P.A., at an incredibly small expense measured by the acres served, enlarged this reservoir and connected it with a natural water storage basin, so that if no rain falls for two years the farmers can raise crops.

### Help for Flax Industry

One project which he described seemed to give Hopkins peculiar pleasure. Oregon has seventy times as many acres good for producing flax as has Northern Ireland, one of the leading flax countries. Oregon farmers know how to raise fiber flax; but plants to handle it were lacking.

"Seeing a chance to rehabilitate Oregon farmers and workers alike," says Hopkins, "the W.P.A. authorized construction of three badly needed plants to process the crop. The farmers themselves

donated sites for the plants, bound themselves to plant a fixed acreage for five years, and agreed to pay part of the equipment cost. The state provides managers and consultants for the plants. As a result the flax industry in Oregon promises to prove increasingly profitable, enlarging private employment opportunities and private payrolls."

Turning to the administrative work, Hopkins is quite as emphatic.

### Quality of Work High

"In state after state," he says, "I found capable administrators and engineers scanning every step in construction with justified pride in the quality of the work that was emerging.

"Undisturbed by the taunts of those who make a business of finding fault, with that protective covering which everyone who tries to do a big job must acquire, administrative workers were plugging away at their jobs, confident that the results would speak for themselves in due time.

"From the workers themselves, however, came perhaps the deepest sense of satisfaction on this trip. There has been no greater slander in recent years than the false characterization of these men as lazy shovel-leaners. Get out and meet them. I have no patience with the judgment pronounced by those who rely on club lounge gossip to condemn those jobless who got their first break through this program. In man to man contact you find them pretty much the same as other Americans. They are eager to work for what they get, and are proud of the work they are doing."

### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Scope circulars issued by the Civil Service Commission of San Francisco give notice of examinations for the positions of veterinarians, Class N-62, and senior orderly, Class I-120. Applications close Friday, October 16, and the examinations will begin Friday, October 23, in the offices of the commission, 154 City Hall.

## Judge Beaten by Labor Lives Up to Reputation

International Labor News Service

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Judicial District at Richmond, Va., has declared the amended Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium act unconstitutional.

This act was passed after the original Frazier-Lemke act had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Under the amended law farmers, by going into federal courts, could get a moratorium of three years on their mortgages, the property remaining for that time under jurisdiction of the court with the owner who gave the mortgage in possession.

"We think it clear," said the Circuit Court's decision, "that these provisions are far from preserving to the secured creditor the right to immediate foreclosure on default which is given him by the law of Virginia; and they are far different from the judicial discretion exercised by a court of equity in an ordinary foreclosure proceeding."

An added interest is given to this case by the fact that the decision was written by Judge John J. Parker, who was nominated by President Hoover to be Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Sanford, deceased.

After perhaps the hardest battle waged in the Senate since 1917, when all the privileged interests and big corporations in the country tried to block the confirmation of Justice Brandeis, the Senate turned thumbs down on Parker. Capital, especially big capital, fought Brandeis and lost. Labor, especially railroad labor, fought Parker and won. His record as an injunction judge was set before the Senate by Senators Wheeler and Norris; and Senator Borah made one of the most effective speeches of his career in opposition to Parker.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1936

### Debt and Prosperity

Here is something for the economists and financial soothsayers to explain. It involves the question of whether the private debts of the nation are an indication of its prosperity. An Associated Press dispatch from New York notes that private long-term debt in the United States was cut more than \$9,000,000,000 in the depression years from 1930 through 1934, the National Industrial Conference Board reported this week.

A reversal of debt liquidation was indicated in the preliminary estimate of a small increase in private debt last year.

The total was placed at \$76,757,000,000; compared with \$85,774,000,000 in 1930. In the decades prior to 1930 the rising debt trend had sent the total from \$15,021,000,000 in 1910 to \$46,237,000,000 in 1920.

The board said its study presented no evidence "to support the theory that business is saddled with too great a burden of private debt." Rates of growth of private long-term debt and interest charges, it noted, have been similar to those of national wealth and income.

It added there was no "factual basis" for statements that the depression was precipitated by excessive private debt.

The study concluded interest charges of private long-term debt, which rose from \$800,000,000 in 1900 to \$4,882,000,000 in 1930, and then dropped more than \$600,000,000, had not "outrun the ability to pay them as measured by estimates of national income."

The average interest charge from 1900 to 1935 on private debt was figured as 5.41 per cent.

### A. F. of L. Reports Big Job Gain

In the period between January and August this year 2,216,000 workers found re-employment in private industry, the American Federation of Labor reports.

The primary reason for this absorption of unemployed was ascribed to an unusual summer upswing in business activity. In a special study the A. F. of L. found that:

"This year business started upward in April and, since the uptrend has continued with only minor interruptions, 2,216,000 of the unemployed found work in industry between January and August, 1936, or nearly twice as many as in 1935.

"Reliable business indicators show no gain in industrial activity from January to August last year, which compares with a gain of about 9 per cent this year.

"By comparing the summer dull seasons, from June to August, in the last three years, the increasing force of business recovery and the accompanying gains in employment are clearly shown.

"Trade union unemployment records tell the same story. From January to September, 1935,

31/10 per cent of the membership went back to work; in 1936, 61/10 per cent.

"In building gains are especially striking. In 1936 26 per cent of the building trades members found work (January to September), compared to 15 per cent last year. Gains this year have also been greater in printing and metal trades.

"In spite of these employment gains, millions are still dependent on relief or government emergency work. The latest figures show 1,670,000 cases still on relief rolls (May, 1936) and in the week ending September 5, 3,364,000 had emergency jobs on the Works Program."

### The Autocracy of the Courts

When the election is over, the American people should turn their chief public attention to smashing the autocracy of the courts. It will take some smashing, but the absolute need of it is too clear to be denied.

Unemployed insurance, as provided by the Social Security Act, is being hamstrung in the courts. In three states, Alabama, Massachusetts and Washington, the collection of payroll taxes has been halted by injunction suits. In Alabama literally hundreds of employers joined in the suits under the same group of corporation lawyers. In many other states which have passed unemployment insurance laws preparations are being made for similar action.

The New York unemployment insurance law is headed for the Supreme Court of the United States and may reach there before the end of the year. Remembering what that court did to the New York minimum wage law, the prospects of upholding the other New York statute are not bright.

Nor is all the economic imbecility and reaction confined to federal courts. State courts have their share. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just knocked out two laws intended to relieve home owners impoverished by the depression. Under the old Pennsylvania law which now takes force again, when a mortgage is defaulted the holder of the mortgage can take possession of the property, and then, no matter how much has been paid on the mortgage, he can get a judgment for the full amount of it against the former owner.

To say that this is robbery is a mild statement. But by a vote of six to one the Pennsylvania Supreme Court declared that any limitation of that robbery was "unconstitutional."

Federal and state courts alike have proved that they are a barrier to economic reforms. The quicker their power to act in that capacity is taken from them the better.

### Lehman Seeks Amendment

Governor Lehman has come out for an amendment to the federal Constitution, "if necessary," to enable the states to enact minimum wage laws for women and minors and adopt other measures of social reform.

Naturally, Governor Lehman would have liked to have the Supreme Court reverse its decision invalidating the New York minimum wage law. Now that the court has refused to reopen the case labor wants an amendment that will empower Congress to regulate industry as well as interstate commerce, and put an eternal period to such vicious nullification of state laws as the court has indulged in.

With an amendment, reform can go forward as fast as the people wish. Without an amendment, reform must run the gauntlet of prejudice which struck down the Guffey coal act and the New York minimum wage law.

A person named Metaxas recently proclaimed himself dictator of Greece. One might have expected something of the kind. Dictatorship is a contagious social disease. The dictator is almost invariably a man with strictly limited mind and wholly unlimited conceit; and he arises in regions

where at least a large part of the population never has been accustomed to liberty of the democratic kind. Call the roll of dictators, and you will see that is the cold-blooded truth. You don't find them in Switzerland, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, England or France. Thanks to the wisdom and heroism of Thomas G. Masaryk and Edouard Benes, also to the Bohemian Sokols, you don't find a dictator in Czecho-Slovakia. Now, Greece has a large population recently freed from Turkish rule, and therefore fitted to submit to a dictator. But Greece also has a pretty large share of its people practiced in at least partial democracy; and a long tradition of hating tyrants.

### CONTROL OF SILICOSIS

Dr. Roy R. Jones of the United States Department of Labor placed upon the employer responsibility for control of silicosis. "Effective control of silicosis," he told delegates to the National Safety Congress at Atlantic City, "may be stated primarily to depend upon the management's attitude toward a sound, comprehensive program of prevention." Employer responsibility was again asserted by Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent of the Ohio Industrial Commission, who said the "construction industry never has taken safety seriously enough."

### NON-UNION CAMPAIGN BUTTONS

A sunless non-union New York sweatshop is turning out a half-million Landon sunflowers for the Republican campaign!

So charges Manager Joseph Tuvim of the Artificial Flower Workers' Union, A. F. of L. affiliate, in a telegram to William Hutcheson, head of the national Republican committee labor division.

The Republican emblems are turned out by a New York manufacturer, Tuvim says. It is a non-union outfit which "has been in hot water with federal authorities because of its labor policy" and which farms out work "to home workers and contractors at miserable pay with no check on hours," he adds.—LaFollette's "Progressive."

### THINKING AND EFFORT

The United States District Court in San Francisco has ordered \$90,000 in checks to be transferred over to the Ferryboatmen's Union of California, for distribution to its membership. These checks were issued by the Northwestern and Southern Pacific Ferry Companies in payment of overtime claims, as sued for by the Ferryboatmen's Union on behalf of its members. The litigation began in 1927, when the union claimed that its members were working twelve hours daily for six days a week. Such victories prove once more that steady, patient, persevering application of thinking and effort, rather than brutal strength and passion, will surmount all obstacles that might be on the way leading toward greater progress and prosperity.—"Seamen's Journal."

### WILL MOVE TO WASHINGTON

The biennial convention of the United Textile Workers of America, in session in New York, enlarged the executive council to include representatives from each department of the union. The convention also voted to change the main office of the union from New York to Washington, D. C., to locate the organization centrally, especially in view of the fact the union had reaffirmed its stand for a labor party and in favor of concentrating upon progressive legislation.

### FEDERATIONS FOR ROOSEVELT

Reports received by International Labor News Service at Washington, D. C., show State Federations of Labor throughout the nation voting to support President Roosevelt for re-election. State bodies which have recently indorsed the President include the following: Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, New York, New Jersey and California. In all, some twenty-six state federations are now on record as backing Roosevelt for another term.



# Comment on the News

(I. L. N. S.)

When so much unverified clamor is being raised about the "waste" and "graft" of relief work, it seems wise to hark back to some proved cases of waste and graft in previous administrations. With a wide range to choose from, let us take some of Senator Hugo Black's revelations of ship subsidy graft.

The United States Shipping Board established the Admiral Oriental Mail Line in 1921. October 2, 1922, the Dollar shipping interests organized a company called the "Admiral Oriental Line," and one month later got from the Shipping Board of the Harding administration a contract to "manage" the Admiral Oriental Mail Line. The cash capital of the Dollar gang's company was \$500, and notes were given to the amount of \$499,500 for the capital stock. The management contract lasted three years and five months. Senator Blacks' report shows—

That in this three years and five months this \$500 company made clear profits from operating these government-owned vessels of \$533,713.96.

That it cleared other profits, due to its having this contract, of \$463,682.

That, without investing a dollar besides the original \$500, the company bought the line from the government, and in a few years, by the help of a mail contract, made net profits of \$4,106,590.46.

Croesus was a piker.

\* \* \*

The Tampa Interocean Line, owned by the Lykes Brothers, got a mail contract from the Hoover administration best shown in this table:

Year	Pay received under contract	Cost of carrying same mail at poundage rates
1930 .....	\$ 165,997.50	\$ 58.64
1931 .....	401,300.00	23.20
1932 .....	376,845.00	23.20
1933 (six months) ..	183,240.00	35.42
Total .....	\$1,127,382.50	\$140.46
	* * *	

Cordell Hull, secretary of state, is one happy man these days. After playing in hard luck for more than three years the breaks began to come his way, and recently they have come with a rush. Hull has been negotiating reciprocal trade treaties with various powers to get rid of some of the restrictions on commerce. It was uphill work—till France, when devaluing the franc, went farther, and wiped out a host of restrictions on imports.

This is more than the acceptance by a great nation of Secretary Hull's doctrine that peace as well as prosperity can be helped by getting rid of trade barriers. It is a practical and long step in the direction that Hull has been traveling.

## Auto Mechanics to Celebrate

### With Seventeenth Annual Ball

The seventeenth anniversary of Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 will be fittingly observed on Saturday, October 24, by a grand ball and entertainment in Dreamland Auditorium, the proceeds of which will go to the union's sick and relief fund.

Elaborate preparations are under way to make the event an outstanding social gathering, and the fact that the music is to be provided by Val Va-

lente and his orchestra is guaranty of the excellence of that feature.

An energetic committee is in charge of the ball, and every provision is being made for the enjoyment and comfort of the union's guests. It is announced that "no cords or sweaters" will be tolerated. During the intermissions a splendid series of entertainment features will be provided.

So don your "glad rags" and help the Mechanics celebrate and at the same time have an enjoyable time while aiding a worthy cause.

## JEWELERS WIN STRIKE

Following a two weeks' strike involving 200 workers in the trade, Local No. 14, International Jewelry Workers' Union, Minneapolis, Minn., secured an agreement from eight jewelry firms granting a 7½ per cent wage increase, fixing minimum pay rates, and establishing other union conditions. Before the agreement wages ranged from 41 cents to 63 cents per hour. The new minimum rates range from 50 cents an hour for helpers to 85 cents for first-class polishers, all-around engravers and platinum work, with the provision that wages above the minimum shall be based on the workers' ability.

## BE CONSISTENT

There's no use talking about union labels if you don't start purchasing brands with union labels on them.

## New Grouping of Vice-Presidents Of State Federation of Labor

The new vice-presidential districts of the California State Federation of Labor, conforming to the additional number authorized at the recent convention of that body, will be as follows:

- No. 1—San Diego and Imperial counties (Vice-President Nelson).
- No. 2—Long Beach (Vice-President Coulter).
- No. 3—Los Angeles City proper (Vice-Presidents Horn and Haggerty).
- No. 4—San Pedro (Vice-President Patterson).
- No. 5—Hollywood (Vice-President Thomson).
- No. 6—Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties (Vice-President Matthams).
- No. 7—Bakersfield to Fresno (Vice-President Dowd).
- No. 8—San Joaquin and adjacent counties (Vice-President Mahaffey).
- No. 9—Santa Clara and adjacent counties (Vice-President Mannina).
- No. 10—San Francisco (Vice-Presidents Noriega, McManus, Cowan and Bridges).
- No. 11—Alameda County (Vice-President Real).
- No. 12—Contra Costa County (Vice-President Von Tellrop).
- No. 13—Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano counties (Vice-President Daley).
- No. 14—Sacramento and northern counties (Vice-President Stokel).
- No. 15—Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta, Trinity, Tehama and Mendocino counties (Vice-President Shipman).

# Postpone Strike Action

A threatened strike of Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, I. L. A., as the result of failure to negotiate an agreement with employers, was averted Wednesday night, for the time being, when at a special meeting it was determined that such action would be postponed until October 28.

In the meantime the union will seek a resumption of negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of their dispute with the employers. The men are employed in public cold storage warehouses and feed mills. They are seeking an increase in wages from 62½ cents to 85 cents an hour and a forty-hour week. Some eight hundred men are involved.

The special meeting of the union was attended by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, Harry Bridges, district president of the I. L. A., and a committee from the district council of the Maritime Federation, all of whom urged a peaceful settlement of the controversy if possible.

## "GLASS WOOL" OF INDUSTRY

Glass fibers so fine that one day's output laid end to end would make a thread reaching millions of miles are now being spun each twenty-four hours in a new factory of the Corning glass works, at Corning, N. Y. The fibers, which make the new "glass wool" of industry, are as white as snow, soft as cotton and are thinner than any natural fiber except eiderdown, which they are said to equal.

## Study of Industrial Problems Urged Upon Pastors and Laymen

"How may a religious body mediate toward industrial peace?" The opening discussion of a series on this subject was given by Rabbi J. Weinstein last week before a group of Jewish and Protestant pastors and laymen.

"Religious groups should make every effort to aid in keeping open avenues toward peaceful solution and democratic processes," said Rabbi Weinstein. "They must study industrial problems and economic principles. Students of these matters, such as university professors, must be enlisted to serve on mediation boards. The religious movement must make greater effort to keep in touch with critical situations, and should endeavor to present facts to discount propaganda."

"Many attempts to liberalize legislation and provide social security are labeled as radical," said the speaker. "We must study every situation in the light of true facts rather than as (alleged) destructive conflict with constituted authority."

"Finally," he concluded, "the churches must expect to sacrifice the support of some in their constituency who are financially involved in industrial enterprise."

President Henry Schmidt of the I. L. A. and C. Lyn Fox for the Waterfront Employers' Association both made preliminary statements, to be continued in a presentation before the same group next week. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Social Service Commission of the Church Federation.

## Moulton Urges Higher Wages And Lower Prices as Panacea

Reduce prices and raise wages. This was the advice which Harold Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., gave business men in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce. He said the application of this program would result in a "rate of economic progress in the future that would dwarf anything known in the past."

While visioning no immediate possibility of price reductions, he cautioned against the "natural tendency to advance prices" as recovery broadens.

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## Convention of Hatters Considers Unification

International Labor News Service

Meeting for the first time since January, 1934, when the cap and millinery workers and the men's hatters, up to that time organized in separate internationals, agreed to unite their forces in one international union embracing all headwear workers, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union met in special convention in New York beginning October 7 to take action on a series of problems with which the organization is confronted, to review the progress made in the two and one-half years which have elapsed, and to make preparations for the future.

### Recommended by Board

The major question before the organization, which was also the reason for calling a special convention, arises from a recommendation that the Cap and Millinery Department and the Men's Hat Department, the two departments which were set up at the last convention to take the place of the former international unions, be abolished, thus bringing about a complete unification of the organization without compartments or barriers. This recommendation of the board was approved at a convention of the Men's Hat Department, held last January, and was submitted to a convention

of the Cap and Millinery Department, held prior to the convention of the international union.

Upon the approval of the recommendation the Men's Hat Department, which began forty years ago as the United Hatters of North America, and the Cap and Millinery Department, which was launched thirty-five years ago as the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, will pass out of existence. All headwear workers, regardless of which of the three industries in which they are employed, will have a complete industrial union.

### Will Also Consider C. I. O.

Another important question to be considered by the international convention relates to the organization's participation in the Committee for Industrial Organization, composed of twelve international unions that have been ordered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to disaffiliate themselves from the committee. Ten of the twelve organizations have declined to do so, and have been suspended from the Federation. Max Zaritsky, president of the Cap and Millinery Department, who was one of the eight original organizers of the Committee for Industrial Organization, represented the department and not the international union on the committee, and no action has as yet been taken by the executive council for that reason. The entire matter was submitted to the international convention, which will decide whether the organization will support the position of the Cap and Millinery Department.

### CROCKETT REFINERY TO SHUT DOWN

Shutdown of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation plant at Crockett, effective October 16, was announced last week by the company. The plant, which has had 1800 men on its payroll, will be closed for a month at least, officials said. Notices posted at the plant read in part: "A shortage of raw sugar and circumstances over which we have no control have forced us to do this." Commenting on the notice, officials admitted "an expected shutdown of shipping" prompted the action.

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## Father Ryan Denounces Statements of Coughlin

In a broadcast from Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee, the Right Rev. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University said Father Charles E. Coughlin's explanation of economic maladies "is at least 50 per cent wrong and his monetary remedies are at least 90 per cent wrong."

"If the latter were enacted into law," he said, "they would prove disastrous to the great majority, particularly to the wage earners."

Addressing an appeal for support for the President to "toilers of America," Monsignor Ryan said:

"I implore you not to abandon your tried and competent champions in public life. Do not turn your backs upon those congressmen who have consistently, valiantly and effectively fought your battles—for example, Jim Mead of Buffalo, Pat Boland of Scranton, Arthur Healey and John McCormack of Massachusetts, and several of your other friends whose re-election is opposed by Father Coughlin."

He said assertions that the President is a communist were "despicable" and violate the eighth commandment against bearing false witness. An hour before taking the oath of office in 1933, he recalled, the President visited St. John's Episcopal Church, across from the White House, "to ask God's guidance."

Monsignor Ryan then challenged statements that some presidential advisers are communistic. Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, he said "is no more a communist than is Governor Landon or Senator Borah or Senator Glass."

Of Rexford G. Tugwell, he said:

"Perhaps the most damaging statements ever attributed to him are that America is in need of industrial reforms, that the poor must obtain higher standards of living, that we must have a better distribution of wealth and income, and that these beneficent changes can most effectively be brought about by the co-operative action of farmers and laborers."

### BARTENDERS TO GIVE DANCE

The Bartenders' Union announces that its second annual ball will be held in the Golden Gate Auditorium on November 20. Art Neergaard is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

### NEW I. L. A. AFFILIATE

Sixty men and women employed in dock and terminal offices have formed the Maritime Office Employees' Local 38-132, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association. At a meeting held this week officers were installed and new applications were received. Matt Meehan, secretary of the district I. L. A., acted as installing officer.



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## 90 Per Cent of Workers In Favor of Roosevelt

A. F. of L. News Service

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, informed President Roosevelt at a luncheon at Hyde Park, N. Y., just before the nation's chief executive returned to Washington, D. C., that after a careful study he believed 90 per cent of the workers would vote for Roosevelt in the election on November 3.

After the luncheon Green repeated to newspaper correspondents the substance of his statement.

### Findings Based on Contacts

"I reported to the President," he said, "my findings about the political situation among the workers of the country. I stated that my appraisal of the political situation showed that 90 per cent of labor is for him, including both organized and unorganized. I think that appraisal is very accurate. It is based on reports I have received and contacts I have had all over the country.

"That fact is reflected in meetings of labor. Practically all of the state federations—there are forty-eight of them—and the national and international unions have adopted resolutions pledging their support to the President.

"Such unanimous action of that kind has never before been taken in any campaign before, so far as I know."

The labor vote was estimated by Mr. Green as ranging from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000.

He said the practically unanimous feeling of the workers in favor of Roosevelt's re-election "is based on the fact that this administration rather speaks labor's language, and the humanitarian policies inaugurated by this administration ought to be continued by those who inaugurated them. By those policies I mean social justice and the principle of collective bargaining, things which were never done by an administration before."

### Government Contracts Law

The President was requested by Green to take some appropriate action with regard to the enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Act, requiring the forty-hour week, the prevailing wage rate and the abolition of child labor by firms given contracts to supply goods to the government. He pointed out that although the act became effective on September 28 Congress had failed to appropriate funds for its enforcement.

Green said he hoped the President could find some method of detailing existing agencies in the Department of Labor to administer the law, because there was increasing evidence that manufacturers were planning to evade its regulations.

Among these he cited what he claimed was the establishment of dummy wholesale companies by manufacturers, through which the latter could evade the labor restrictions as long as the secondary company complied with them, because the law applies only to those companies which deal immediately with government purchasing agencies.

## Warehousemen's Union's Strike At El Dorado Oil Plants Ends

The six weeks' strike of warehousemen at the El Dorado Oil Company's Berkeley and Oakland plants ended last week with the signing of an agreement which recognized the union as a me-

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dium for collective bargaining in so far as its own members are concerned.

Company officials said there would be no discrimination against returning employees because of union membership or strike activities. Five cents an hour was added to the current wage scale in another item of the contract.

The strike began August 27, when the union, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, picketed the plants.

## Federal Conciliator In Lettuce District

Walter G. Mathewson, federal conciliator assigned by the Department of Labor, has been in the Salinas-Watsonville area this week in an attempt to bring about settlement of the lettuce workers' strike.

In news dispatches names of several persons prominent in political and civic life of the district are mentioned as having attended conferences having in view a solution of the troubled situation. Mathewson was quoted as expressing a hopeful view of his present negotiations.

Alfred Aram, attorney representing the State Federation of Labor, has submitted a detailed treatise to interested parties in the strike, in which he goes into phases of the general agricultural situation. He advocated recognition of the unions and proposed settlement of disputes by a board representative of the workers and their employers, with an impartial chairman presiding.

Wednesday night the striking workers in Watsonville staged a peaceful demonstration, in which 1000 were estimated to have taken part. It was intended as a reply to news reports from sources antagonistic to the strikers that the latter were returning to work.

A further attempt against the interests of the unfortunate striking workers was seen in half-page advertisements in local papers in the lettuce district. These told of a large amount of wages said to have been paid the strike-breakers but which they were unable to spend among the local merchants because of the fear which kept the strike-breakers within the barricaded lettuce sheds. This appeal to the cupidity of local merchants, however, was not expected to have any effect among the true friends of the workers in that territory who are conversant with the economic issues involved.

Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor was expected to be in Salinas during the week to lend his efforts in the latest negotiations toward settlement of the five-week strike.

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Benchway Union Made Clothes

## Names Temporary Board For Walsh-Healey Act

International Labor News Service

Secretary of Labor Perkins has named a temporary public contract board to set in operation the Walsh-Healey law.

Until Congress passes a special appropriation the board will consist of three officers of the Department of Labor, Miss Perkins said.

They are Frank Healy of the office of the solicitor, Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation, and Telfair Knight, counsel for the textile labor relations division. Healy, who is chairman of the board, was formerly head of the government contract division of N.R.A.

### Hearings Expected Soon

The board will pass on requests for exemption and exception made by contractors, establishment of overtime rates, complaints of violation of the act, establishment of prevailing minimum wages, and appeals from rulings of other agencies.

Miss Perkins estimated that holders of about \$380,000,000 in government contracts will be affected by the act.

The board is expected to hold hearings soon on requests for exemption and exception under the act, many of which are expected to concern the clothing industry.

### Advisers to Be Named

Advisers will be named to aid the board in making recommendations concerning working standards. The American Federation of Labor has been asked to nominate labor representatives, and the United States Chamber of Commerce has been requested to nominate industrial consultants.

The advisers will have no authority to issue regulations or orders under the act, but will give the board technical advice on working conditions.

Determination of minimum wages will be made for individual industry groups after hearings at which representatives of labor and management will be invited to appear, Secretary Perkins said.

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The October meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held Sunday, the 18th, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. It is scheduled to start promptly at 1 p. m., as it is anticipated some extra time will be needed for the proper consideration of the reports of the union's delegates to the I. T. U. and State Federation of Labor conventions, the scale committee's report on the book and job negotiations, the president's report on the agitation for the removal of Laurel Hill Cemetery and the rather long report of the membership committee on the eight applications for affiliation that are pending. With all reports bulging to the bursting point with interest and importance, a large attendance at the meeting would seem assured.

The funeral of George W. McDill, who died at the steering wheel of his automobile while driving alone in the downtown section of Oakland at 10 p. m. October 8, was held last Saturday at the Grant D. Miller Cathedral Chapel in Oakland. Mr. McDill was affiliated to Oakland Typographical Union, to which he had transferred his membership from San Francisco Union some years ago, and in which he had held offices of trust and responsibility as well as in the California Conference of Typographical Unions, in the organizing of which he took an active part and maintained a constant interest in its perpetuation and welfare to the time of his death. Mr. McDill was vice-president of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, which adjourned its meeting last Monday night out of respect to his memory. He was president of the Non-Partisan Political Federation of Labor of Alameda County, and a member of Oakland Aerie No. 7, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Charles W. Lyon, secretary of the Sacramento Allied Printing Trades Council, fulfilled a pact entered into long ago between him and Mr. McDill that the one of the two which survived should officiate at the funeral of the other. Mr. Lyon recited excerpts from the ritual of the International Typographical Union, and paid a fitting tribute to the life of Mr. McDill as a man and a trade unionist. The esteem in which Mr. McDill was held was manifested by the large attendance at his funeral, many coming from communities remote from Oakland, and by the wealth of floral offerings which embanked his bier. Deceased, who was a Kansan by birth, was 51 years old. Left to mourn Mr. McDill's passing are his widow, Lydia McDill, and two sons, William C. and R. Verne McDill, the latter an apprentice member of San Francisco Typographical Union. Inurnment of Mr. McDill's remains was at the Chapel of the Chimes Crematorium. His pallbearers were John F. Patterson, president of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, of which Mr. McDill was a past president; Earl Moore of the "Post-Enquirer" chapel, C. C. Craddock of the Alameda "Times-Star" chapel, and A. W. Brown, V. Burdash and R. McKane of the "Tribune" chapel.

Norman V. Thurston of the Metcalf & Little chapel succumbed to a heart attack some time between Tuesday and Thursday of last week while on a deer hunt with relatives in Siskiyou County. Mr. Thurston failed to return to the camp of the party Tuesday night. A search for him was instituted by his companions and the sheriff of Siskiyou County. When Mr. Thurston's body was discovered it was found lying alongside a magnificent specimen of deer which he evidently had brought down only a few hours before. It is believed the effort to get the deer to camp was too great for

Mr. Thurston and resulted in heart failure. Mr. Thurston had been in the employ of Metcalf & Little more than four years. He was 52 years old and is survived by his widow and a 10-year-old son. The remains of Mr. Thurston were taken to Ukiah, where his funeral was held last Friday.

The following proposition (No. 186), presented by delegates representing four typographical unions, was adopted by the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"Whereas, The 'Five Star Weekly' is a publication owned and published by the San Bernardino 'Sun,' a publishing house unfair to organized labor and now listed on the 'We Don't Patronize List' of the State Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, Said 'Five Star Weekly' is an insert magazine used by a number of publications on the Pacific Coast; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the 'Five Star Weekly' be officially placed on the 'We Don't Patronize List' of the California State Federation of Labor."

First official indication of the approaching bonafide turkey season—and seasoning: Woman's Auxiliary No. 26 to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 will give a turkey dinner and whist party in Veterans' Memorial Building, 4321 Salem street, Emeryville, Saturday evening, November 7. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock and whist will begin at 8. Eighty-five cents will cover the cost of the evening's entertainment. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. D. F. Hurd, 562 Thirty-ninth street, Oakland, or Mrs. H. E. Hardin, 1235 Parker street, Berkeley. Tickets may be reserved by telephone, the phone number of Mrs. Hurd being Olympic 8807 and that of Mrs. Hardin Thornwall 5382. And don't forget you can reserve the date (Saturday evening, November 7) without cost.

The seven and a half pound daughter born to his wife Sunday, October 11, is responsible for the expansive smile and extraordinary good nature shown by William J. ("Bill") Posedel of the Phillips & Van Orden chapel since the happy event. The infant has been christened Carol Jean, which might mean she already is on one of the many paths leading to Hollywood and fame. When asked "How's everybody?" "Bill" invariably replies in that well known resonant and musical voice of his, "Just fine!" And all his friends are happy to know they are. Another reason for "Bill's" rejoicing is that his cousin and namesake, who just closed a highly successful season on the pitching staff of the Portland Pacific Coast League baseball team, will become a major league player next season, having been sold to the Cincinnati National League club. The mothers of the two "Bills" are sisters and their fathers are brothers.

The Schindler plant in San Pedro has moved to new and larger quarters and is installing a 32-page press having a capacity of 20,000 an hour. The Wilmington office and shop of the firm will be maintained.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Twenty-four members of the composing room staff, from office boys to the head of the department, gathered in the composing room Wednesday, October 7, and with fitting ceremonies conferred honors upon the executive heads of the organization. A zinc plaque, suitably engraved and etched, and bearing the signatures of twenty-four members, was placed in the hands of the business manager as an appreciation of his and his assistant's efforts in providing vacations with full pay.

Lyle Johnson has been under the weather recently, and turned his slip while recuperating from an upset stomach. After four days of rest Lyle was able to get around and is again showing up.

E. B. Hallaner, who was showing up and working during the last busy stretch, has returned to work in an East Bay composing room.

C. R. Birch pulled his slip in anticipation of catching a stretch in Healdsburg.

Two new model 30 Linotypes will be added to

the present battery towards the end of this month. Additional magazines and other needed supplies will be installed at the same time.

The chapel's presidential straw ballot shows the incumbent leading by 41 to 1. Note: No "Literary Digest" nor "Saturday Evening Post" ballots accepted!

Andy Cuthbertson, Sr., was on the sick list for three days last week. A summer cold put Andy between the blankets for a good sweat. The cold didn't have a chance to do much damage and Andy's back at work.

Frederick J. McCarthy is still pitchin' hay on the ranch in the Cascades. But Mac will soon be back . . . the snow line is beginning to crawl down to the 5000 foot level. And, incidentally, Mac has a brand new "upper and lower case" of molars.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes

Members of this composing room were shocked to learn last Friday of the death of Ted Pryor, photographer on this newspaper. The late Mr. Pryor numbered many of the "comps" among his friends, and they in turn regarded him highly. He leaves to mourn his loss a mother and brother, Steven, an apprentice boy on the paper, and we offer the bereaved family our deepest sympathy.

Ralph McIntosh received the good news that he had passed the state bar examinations and is now a full-fledged lawyer. We trust if Mr. McIntosh hangs up his shingle as a lawyer that he will have a successful career, and we here tender our congratulations.

This gent, Bob Thomas, appears to be a lucky sort of a fellow. He attended the card party given by the San Mateo Woman's Auxiliary and came away with two of their prizes. It is suggested that his admission price in the future be doubled.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Roscoe Cole, heavyweight makeup, has returned from an extended trip east. Roscoe says that business printorially in the East is not so hot, and he is glad to be back.

Several of the boys attended the whist party held by the Woman's Auxiliary of San Mateo Union. Myron ("Lucky") Douglass lived up to his name by winning the door prize, also first prize in the whist contest. He tore up his ticket in order not to win a cake which was being raffled. Bert Sheridan gave us this report, as he was there.

Bert also won a prize at whist. Of course, as Douglass won first prize, Bert could not win that, so took the one at the other end of the list. Bert did not tell us that.

One of the boys invited another of the gang to spend the night with him in his East Bay home. When they arrived at the ferry building next morning there was a band playing "California, Here I Come." The guest was all het up at the reception he was getting, until he found out that Joe Di Maggio had arrived on the same boat.

We understand that one of the boys is thinking of giving lessons in the manly art of self-defense.

## Guild Entertainment

As a benefit for the Seattle strike the Free Lance Unit of the Northern California Newspaper Guild is giving a carnival Friday evening, October 23, at Hotel Manx.

The list of entertainment features includes foreign movies, skits by the Eastbay Theater Union, cards, various carnival booths (liquid), fortune-telling (palm, numerology or Arab sand) and dancing.

Tickets are 35 cents, and may be obtained at the Guild office, 111 Ellis street, or at the office of the Labor Clarion, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The party begins at 8 o'clock.

Labor union joining and union label buying make a doubled-barreled shotgun for Ol' Man Depression.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Regular monthly meeting of the union Sunday, October 18.

The Salt Lake City, Utah, Mailers' Union, by an almost unanimous vote, has seceded from the M. T. D. U. They have also secured an increase in the wage scale of 30 cents a day. Congratulations.

It would appear the nine-delegate conventions of the M. T. D. U. are conducive to secession, resulting in an increase in the number of "outlaw" unions. Doubtless no financial statement having been published in the "Typographical Journal" by the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. during the past year, as the law requires, also was a factor in the secession of the Salt Lake union.

According to the printed proceedings of the I. T. U. convention at Colorado Springs the third vice-president, in a lengthy address, appeared solicitous for the unorganized mailers. Both his speech and suggestions made therein fell flat. When the attitude of the third vice-president and certain other members and advisers of his are taken into consideration in regard to the present executive council of the I. T. U., and also the I. T. U. itself, his "friendly" offers and plans regarding unorganized mailers fail to carry conviction. He failed to explain the reason for no organizing of the unorganized ever having been attempted with money paid into the M. T. D. U. treasury for that purpose. From incomplete and jumbled up financial statements of disbursement of M. T. D. U. funds there still remained a lot of money that has never been accounted for to this day. Disbursements that were accounted for went for salaries, services and "other expenses" of an extravagant nature in an attempt to keep in repair the "political fences" of the M. T. D. U. political machine which nursed ambitions of controlling the "balance of power" in the I. T. U.

The outstanding legislation of the I. T. U. convention at Colorado Springs was the overwhelming vote in favor of indorsing President Howard's stand on the issue of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

William Johns, who was taken to the San Francisco Hospital last week suffering from a general run-down condition, is reported as improving.

The California Allied Printing Trades Conference, held at Modesto on October 3 and 4, is reported to have been a very successful one from every standpoint.

### Striking Workers Remain Firm Against Local Kroehler Branch

"A Solid Front" continues to be the report from the officials and members of the union upholsterers and furniture workers on strike against the notoriously unfair Kroehler Manufacturing Company branch in San Francisco. It is stated that while spasmodic efforts have been made to resume work in the plant on half-day or shorter intervals, and shipments of material necessary to manufacturing operations have been received, the practical results have been nil and the very few would-be

strike-breakers have proved highly incompetent in comparison with the former working force.

The union organization which is supporting the strikers has shown remarkable progress. With an active membership two years ago of less than fifty its roll is now approaching the three hundred mark, and its wage scale has been more than doubled in that time, along with the shortening of hours now common in labor agreements. It has also built up a substantial treasury, and has thus far been able to maintain the striking members without outside financial aid.

That such efforts "will continue to receive the wholehearted support of the general labor movement goes without saying," according to the officers of the union, "and this support is best given by telling your friends of the unfair attitude of the Kroehler firm and its refusal to enter into a collective bargaining agreement with its employees, such as has been done by the other local firms in San Francisco. It is the only plant of any importance in the city having that undeniable distinction."

### "Ashcan Hats" Are Condemned By Federal Trade Commission

The Aborn Hat Manufacturing Company, 117 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill., has been issued a cease and desist order by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue selling men's old, worn, used and discarded hats which have been cleaned and fitted with new ribbons, sweatbands and linings.

According to the order of the commission, such hats may be sold by the Aborn Hat Manufacturing Company if there is stamped upon or attached to them, in a conspicuous place, words clearly indicating that the hats are not new, but used and worn and have been cleaned and made over.

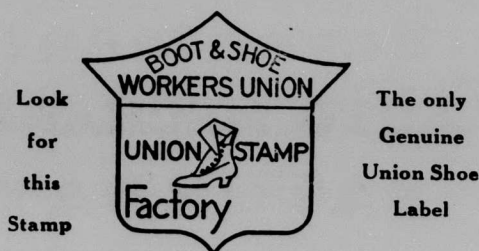
The commission found that the Aborn Hat Manufacturing Company purchased old and discarded hats at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.75 per dozen and sold them when cleaned at prices ranging from \$6 to \$13 per dozen.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since the last report: Charles L. Hagerty, Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85; Arthur P. Natusch, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen No. 516, and William H. McIlbain, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

### TAILORS ON STRIKE

Two hundred tailors, most of whom are employed by independent contractors, went on strike this week for a 15 per cent wage increase. They are members of Local No. 266, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The 500 members of Local No. 80, employed by firms belonging to the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors' Exchange, voted to continue their negotiations at least a week.



**Union Label Shoes**  
At BENDER'S  
\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50  
UNION CLERKS  
**BENDER'S**  
"The Family Shoe Store"  
2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

## Call for Convention

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued a notification that the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Federation will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Tampa, Fla., commencing at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 16, and continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

"This convention will deal with questions of vital importance to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and to the wage earners of the country," the council said. "Its decisions will be fraught with deep significance."

"The principle of democratic procedure and majority rule within the American Federation of Labor is at stake. The abandonment of this vital principle means division, discord and confusion."

"On the other hand, its preservation and application in the disposition of questions coming before conventions and in the administrative and organization policies of the American Federation of Labor will mean solidarity, co-ordination and unity."

"For this special reason it is of the utmost importance that all international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and federal labor unions be represented in the convention."

### "The Fool," Theater Project Play, Deals With Tolerance and Bigotry

Denunciation of a hypocritical system and such denunciation as only the stage is capable of, denunciation with all the force of dramatic spoken word behind it—that is the message of "The Fool," which opened last Monday at the Columbia Theater. This latest presentation of the Federal Theater Project is one calculated to make the audience go away with a different slant on labor and capital. It is drama of the explosive type, and it is entertainment with a subtle sly humor. It is a peculiarly American institution that "The Fool" deals with. It is not a struggle between communism and fascism, but rather the clash between tolerance and bigotry. The aim of Daniel Gilchrist is tolerance and the preservation of civilization so that man may work and live. It is a play that packs a wallop and a message of dynamic need for all moderns.

### BUSY MAN TAKES VACATION

Leroy C. Smith, the energetic Labor Clarion contributor, has "tuned up" the family "Junior Lincoln" and, accompanied by his mother, is enjoying a vacation with relatives in Chico.

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## We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST  
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL  
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council  
of San Francisco



## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 9, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Filling Station Employees, stating they have endorsed the candidacy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Laundry Workers No. 26, statement of donations.

**Request Complied With:** From Chairman T. A. Reardon, showing the great need for field hospital on the Exposition Shoals, and requesting co-operation for the building and equipment of such a hospital to enable injured employees to be properly cared for during the construction of the 1939 Exposition, there being at the present time no facilities whatever for communication with the City Health Department in cases of accidents.

**Referred to the Executive Committee:** Controversy of Garage Employees and Eight-Fifty-Five Geary Garage. Credentials of Alaska Cannery Workers No. 20195 for Jack Berolla and Paul Lyons. Letters transmitting donations to Mooney Appeal Fund from Bartenders No. 545 of Monterey County and Bartenders of Raymond, Wash. From Technical Engineers No. 11, donation for Salinas strikers; from California State Federation of Labor, donations to Mooney Appeal Fund from San Diego Waiters and Bartenders.

**Referred to Organizing Committee:** Application for affiliation of United Textile Workers, Local No. 2532.

**Referred to Labor Clarion:** Scope circulars of Civil Service Commission for positions of veterinarian and senior orderly.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Wage scale and agreement of Laundry Workers No. 26, calling for a forty-hour week and other conditions; committee recommended approval, with the usual conditions. Committee held a hearing on the complaint of Photo Engravers' Union against the

Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth street, and recommended that secretary write to the executive committee of Typographical Union No. 21 and ask for co-operation; on motion of representative of said union it was ordered that similar letter be sent to the executive committees of Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29, Web Pressmen No. 4 and Mailers No. 18; motion concurred in by the Council. Representatives of Warehousemen, Filling Station Employees, and a member of Alaska Cannery Workers, appeared before the committee and discussed with the committee ways and means of dealing with certain matters pending before their respective unions. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Chauffeurs No. 265 reported on their endeavors to organize jitney bus operators, and recited their donations to Salinas strikers and teamsters. Electrical Workers No. 151 made donation to Salinas strikers, and ask that demand for their union insignia be asked of telephone company men when doing work on your premises; are also organizing men employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Auto Mechanics will dance at Dreamland Auditorium on October 24. Upholsterers report strike against Kroehler Manufacturing Company still on. Window Cleaners donated to Salinas fund; are having trouble with the By Block Service Company withdrawing members from their and Janitors' Union and asking them to buy stock in the company. Machinists of Oakland voted to return to work, and intend to remain unaffiliated with the new Oakland local. Warehousemen have secured recognition by the Woolworth stores. Optical Workers are conferring with employers on new agreement, with little progress. Asphalt Pavers made donations to various funds, and are on record against Hearst publications. Street Car Men, Division No. 518, donated to Salinas strikers. Ornamental Iron Workers are gratified at the erection of safety nets on the Golden Gate bridge, and desire establishment of hospital on the Exposition shoals without delay. Can Workers have submitted new agreement to employers calling for preferential employment and other betterments. Fruit and Vegetable Clerks are organizing and made a donation to Salinas fund. Federation of Teachers asks support for Proposition No. 11 on the November ballot. Painters No. 1158 have collected donations for Salinas strikers. Web Pressmen have protested to President Roosevelt provisions for personnel book in the maritime act, and will vote for the President in the coming election. Hospital and Institutional Workers have donated to Salinas strike fund. Machinists No. 68 donated to King, Ramsey, Conner defense and to Salinas strikers. Marine Firemen thank all who contributed to King, Ramsey, Conner defense, and made contribution to Salinas strike fund. Longshoremen are still conferring with employers, and oppose employers' efforts to lengthen the working day; will insist on the six-hour day, and hiring hall, and the right to handle penalties imposed for violation of working

rules, the only main matters in dispute; will confer with Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady, who is coming here; many employers being in favor of arriving at a settlement of present disagreements peaceably; donated to Salinas strike fund, and reported on trial at San Rafael of two men accused of stealing dynamite, jury voting eight to four in favor of the defense. Boilermakers report 100 per cent conditions for their members at the Bethlehem plant. Tailors No. 80 report donations to Salinas strike and the Newspaper Guild; are opposed to the appointment of judges as proposed on the November ballot; are negotiating new agreement with employers. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 are conferring with offshore operators; steam schooner operators making progress; the former being adamant in their opposition, and are assuming an arbitrary attitude, attempting to influence Alaska vessel owners not to deal with the unions; will make contributions to funds now being collected. Bakers No. 24 donated to Salinas strike fund; are making progress in organizing candy makers; the Oakland Bakers also contributed to Salinas.

**New Business**—Moved that the San Francisco Labor Council wire the United States Maritime Commission immediately, pointing out to them the necessity of their presence in San Francisco to avert and if possible to stop any further moves on the part of the waterfront employers to institute industrial warfare on the Pacific Coast. Motion carried.

**Receipts, \$874.40; expenditures, \$945.39.**

The Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services. Such demand in these times more necessary than ever, and should be more determined than ever.  
J. A. O'C.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.  
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.  
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.  
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)  
Shell Oil Company.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair



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Men

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## Seventeenth Annual Ball AUTO MECHANICS' UNION NO. 1305 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24

Dreamland Auditorium

For the Benefit of the Union's Sick and Relief Fund

Music by

Val Valente and His Orchestra

(No Cords or Sweaters)

During intermissions a splendid program of entertainment will be presented



## Firemen's Grievances Stated by Federation

For men forced to work in engine rooms and boiler rooms on American merchant ships, where temperatures range as high as 150 degrees, \$2.47 a day is too high a wage to be paid by shipowners who receive enormous subsidies from American taxpayers.

That was the decision of the shipowners here, as negotiations looking toward a peaceful settlement of the controversy that threatens Pacific Coast shipping, and which may tie up all maritime commerce, were broken off by the employers.

Maritime unions hopeful of effecting an agreement to supplant the 1934 awards, under which they have worked for two years, readily agreed to negotiate after shipowners gave notice that they wanted changes in the 1934 award of the President's Board of Arbitration for Seamen.

The Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association of the Pacific Coast was one of the unions which entered into direct negotiations with employers in good faith and expected an agreement could be reached. Negotiations started more than a month before the awards finally expired, on September 30.

### Insist on Continuing Negotiations

Still without an agreement, the Marine Firemen and other maritime unions insisted on continuing negotiations for another fifteen days and obtaining the co-operation of the newly created United States Maritime Commission and the Department of Labor to force the employers to agree to a fifteen-day extension.

Despite the improved conditions for shipowners' operations, with many of them compelled to purchase and charter more ships to handle their increased business, none of them was able to see his way clear to raise pay and provide conditions that would make life more bearable for men who make their livelihood following the sea. The net result of the employers' offered agreement would be to reduce from 24 per cent to 30 per cent of the Marine Firemen's wages which were established by the provisions of the 1934 arbitration award.

For men compelled to work a minimum of fifty-six hours per week and in temperatures ranging to 150 degrees when these ships are in tropical zones this offer was rejected almost in its entirety.

Employers offered a pay scale averaging 27 cents per hour or \$2.20 per day. The union asked a 7 cent an hour raise, or \$2.47 per day, which the employers refused.

Another proposal employers tried to drive home, but without success, was a clause that would force men to work overtime Sundays and holidays without pay. For that employers proposed time off in port.

The Marine Firemen pointed to millions of dollars in government subsidies, to increased tonnage and capacity passenger lists that had been sold out even before the ship reached port, as reasons why their requests should be met.

### For Decent Standard of Living

They have long labored under conditions unknown to men who earn their living in pursuits ashore and at wages far below those commensurate with a decent standard of living, which appeared to the union to be another reason why it should enjoy some of the benefits now being experienced by the shipping industry.

Crew quarters which are unsanitary and overcrowded and food which is unfit for human consumption are found on many American merchant ships, union spokesmen declared. "These conditions are a disgrace to the American flag and to the nation. We are going to continue our fight to have American seamen treated like human beings. These conditions must be corrected before an agreement can be reached," declared J. E. Ferguson, secretary pro tem. of the Marine Firemen,

Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association of the Pacific Coast.

In addition to working in tortious temperatures, engine room men are often forced to live and sleep in quarters where the thermometer registers 90 degrees.

Because of these conditions all have expressed their belief that their demands are not exorbitant or inconsistent with the trend of financial times.

Proposals of employers for hiring members of the Marine Firemen's Union are clearly intended to break the union, union spokesmen declared.

Since 1934 Marine Firemen have been employed from their union halls. "The union hiring hall provides a man with a place of his own choosing from which to obtain employment. The hiring hall eliminates labor contractors and employment agencies; it stops the practice of men tramping from dock to dock, in all sorts of weather, to find work; it abolishes bread lines and prevents the abuses and favoritism which existed prior to 1934. The very existence of Pacific Coast maritime unions depends upon our retaining the union hiring hall. Forty thousand Pacific Coast maritime workers are unanimous on this question. We can not compromise this fundamental issue. We must retain our hiring halls," Ferguson stated.

After exhausting every effort to compromise on the disputed point union men were finally handed an ultimatum by T. G. Plant, chairman of the Coast Committee for the Shipowners, that it was useless to proceed, due to the deadlock.

### "Throw Monkey Wrench Into Machinery"

But no effort at compromise was forthcoming from the employer group. Their entire attitude and tactics kept widening the breach and, as the union negotiating committee expressed it, "inject a monkey wrench into the machinery of negotiations."

Union leaders have repeatedly declared that some of the points are not arbitrable. Gains they have secured by the 1934 awards and those that have solidified by two years' use can not be given up if union labor is to advance. They argued a "just cause" is the only grounds the union desires to give the employers for the dismissal of workers. Employers refused, and asked any grounds they chose as a discharge basis.

The union sought suitable mess rooms, fresh water and showers in crew quarters, a light for every bunk and sufficient locker space and other union requests.

Pay ranging from \$90 monthly for oilers, watertenders and firemen to \$160 for senior icemen was sought and overtime at \$1 per hour.

Employers offered 60 cents, with an option of time off in port instead of overtime pay.

San Francisco Bay Area District Council No. 2, Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast.

MERVYN RATHBONE,  
CARL TILLMAN,  
REVELS CAYTON,

Publicity Committee.

San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1936.

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## Dressmakers on Strike

By JENNIE MATYAS

Organizer, Educational Director I. L. G. W. U.

Fifty-three workers of the La Parisienne Dress Manufacturing Company, at 49 Fourth street, have been on strike for seven weeks and are still going strong. In spite of every effort that the officers of the union and John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, made to persuade the firm to abide by its agreement and submit an unsettled dispute to arbitration, the firm refused and elected to be its own arbitrator.

According to the provisions of the contract between the firm and the union all disputes that can not be settled between the firm and the union must be submitted to an impartial chairman for final adjudication. A dispute arose some time ago. The firm and the union did not agree. The union was ready to submit the case to arbitration but the firm stubbornly refused, thus forcing the union to do the only thing left—to declare the shop on strike.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is asking that the firm put up security that it will in the future abide by its agreement. The unions is also asking for compensation for time lost for the workers. In accordance with the spirit of all its dealings with firms in contractual relationship, the union is willing to submit the justice of its demands to an impartial chairman.

### Claims of Workers Validated

#### By Decision of Supreme Court

Compensation claims totaling \$65,000, filed by 115 industrial workers in the San Francisco area as result of injuries suffered in line of duty, were made payable immediately by decree of the United States Supreme Court, it was learned this week.

Word of the denial of a petition to review the long-fought case between the Columbia Casualty Company and the California Industrial Accident Commission was received by Chairman Timothy A. Reardon.

Through lower court decisions the commission, represented by its attorney, Everett Corten, was sustained in its impounding of \$100,000 in assets, representing the underwriting bonds of Columbia Casualty for benefit of the defunct Independence Indemnity Company.

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## Union Label Section

The continued interest in and active efforts of the body were again in evidence at the last meeting of the Union Label Section of San Francisco.

The Garage Employees reported an ever-increasing membership and the placing of their union card in many garages. Two of the carpenters' unions also announced the acquisition of many new members, and No. 483 is inaugurating the use of a new monthly working button. The Retail Shoe Clerks have doubled their membership roll and request a continued demand for the clerks' button, to the end of furthering their present successful organizing campaign.

A demand for the button of the Vegetable Clerks will greatly aid a new organization whose members are employed in the fresh fruit and vegetable stands. The first union label jewelry shop in the city was reported by the union workers in that line, and they can be given valued aid by school children and lodge members who are having pins and emblems made. The Hospital Workers are extending their efforts toward organization and the advancement of working conditions for their members, whom the unions can assist when compelled to patronize these institutions in compensation insurance cases. The Electrical Workers have in the making a plan for a universal working button that will be worn by all members in the trade and which will be more easily distinguishable by the general public than the present emblem used by the different branches. The plan will probably be inaugurated by the first of the coming year. Organization efforts by the Teamsters are being directed in behalf of the scavengers and other workers in that line, part of whom are to be taken into No. 85 and others to be granted a separate charter.

The Motion Picture Operators of San Francisco have again been granted jurisdiction over Marin County, following a somewhat disastrous experience of separate jurisdiction for employees in the industry in that territory, and it is now confidently believed that a much more satisfactory and profitable agreement will be procured for the workers in that industry. Miss Jennie Matyas of the Ladies' Garment Workers gave an interesting and informative address to the delegates on the conditions of the trade here and in other parts of the country. It will be particularly interesting to women members of union labor to know that all ladies' coats at present being made in San Francisco are produced by union labor. Miss Matyas also told of the recent unionizing of the Sidley Company, 45 Ecker street, this city, whose products include corsets, brassieres, garters and braces. Valued concessions are said to have been made by the firm in the final negotiations, which Miss

Matyas believes merit the consideration of union members making purchases in that line. The various brands manufactured by the company will be given upon application to Secretary Rotell of the Union Label Section.

## Municipal Employees to Ballot On Medical and Hospital Service

The San Francisco Federation of Municipal Employees is conducting a post card ballot on the question of the desirability of establishing group medical and hospital service. For several months a committee of the Federation has been conducting a study of the subject, and if the majority of members favor such a service the committee will be authorized to take the necessary steps, legal and otherwise, to establish it.

## Seek Increased Wage

An increase from \$5 to \$6 in the basic wage scale, and corresponding increases for night club and service bar work, which would bring the maximum scale up to \$8 per day, is the announced aim of Bartenders' Union No. 41.

The union has voted in favor of enforcement of the five-day week, it is announced by Thomas Nickola, secretary.

Nickola also announced that a special committee had been named to study the question of asking for a wage increase to provide a six-day wage for a five-day week.

The committee will meet to study the wage increase question. Its members include Nickola, "Chip" Rasmussen, Jack Kelley, Harry Rosenblum and Jack Bruno.

Co-operation is talk in action. How about your union label activities?

## Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Monday night, October 5, two hundred workers attended the meeting called to discuss the subject of "Industrial Organization," at the Waiters' Union hall. Walter Cowan and Jennie Matyas were the speakers, and following their addresses there was a discussion by members present. As an educational meeting it was a distinct success. The fault was that there was no clear outline of policy or program. The next meeting, on the same subject and at the same place, will be held on Monday, November 16. You that are interested in this subject, keep this date in mind.

We note that the letters sent out by our national office, over the signature of President Flores, on behalf of Tom Mooney, are having effect, and our local unions are beginning to respond. Friday night in the Labor Council donations to the transcript fund were announced from many parts of the United States.

Thursday afternoon of last week Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 held a meeting of the Chinese members of their organization, at which one of their own race spoke to them. He outlined the position of the union in regard to foreign-born workers, and the purpose, policy and reasons for the existence of the union were also explained. The meeting was well attended, about thirty Chinese workers being present. It is proposed to hold like meetings in the future composed of groups of different nationalities, with a speaker in their native language.

Remember that Foster's, Clinton's, Sunset, Pig 'n' Whistle, the Danube, on Ellis street, Charles' Fashion, on O'Farrell street, and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission, are all on our unfair list.

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